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QUESTIONS BOOKLET



GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION

English 33
Part B: Reading

June 1992

Alberta
EDUCATION

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**GRADE 12 DIPLOMA EXAMINATION
ENGLISH 33**

Part B: Reading

QUESTIONS BOOKLET

DESCRIPTION

Part B: Reading contributes 50% of the total English 33 Diploma Examination mark.

There are 70 questions in the Questions Booklet and eight reading selections in the Readings Booklet.

Total time allotted: 2 hours

INSTRUCTIONS

- Be sure that you have an English 33 Questions Booklet and an English 33 Readings Booklet.
- You may **NOT** use a dictionary, thesaurus, or other reference materials.
- On the **ANSWER SHEET** provided, use **ONLY** an **HB** pencil to mark the **CORRECT** or **BEST** answer for each question. Fill in the circle that corresponds to your answer. For example:

Which month has 31 days?

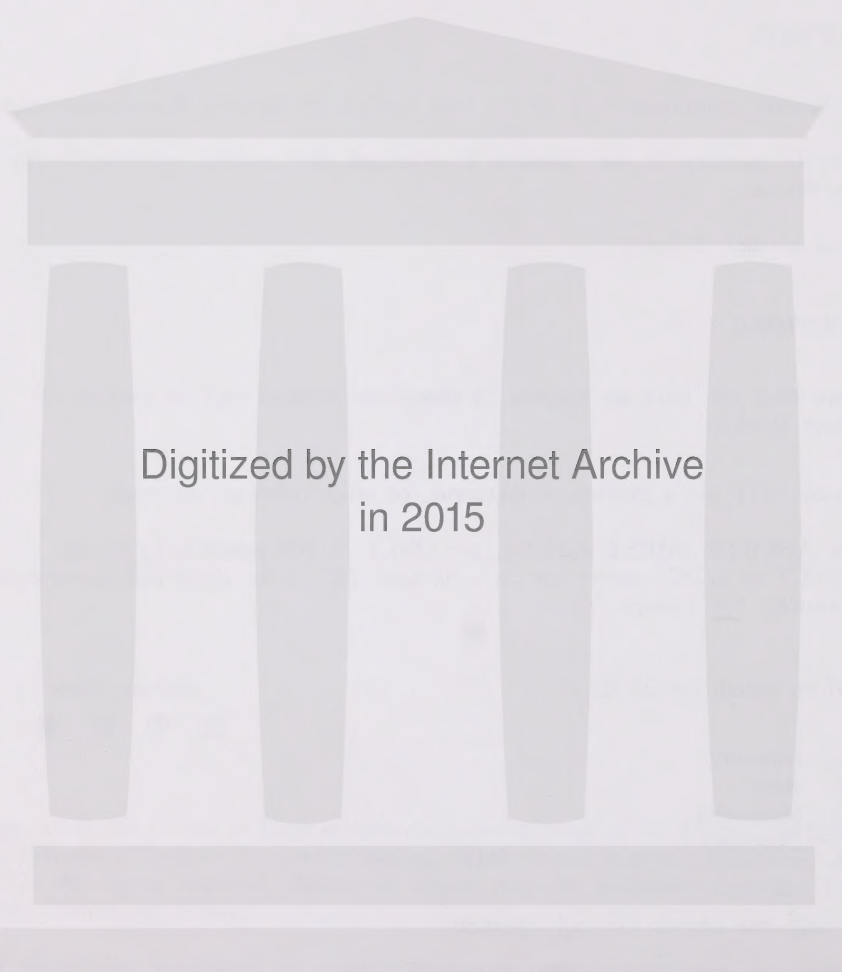
- A. February
- B. April
- C. November
- D. December

Answer Sheet

(A) (B) (C) ●

- Mark only one answer for each question.
- If you change an answer, erase your first mark completely.
- Answer all questions.

JUNE 1992



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I. Read “The Firewood Gatherers” on pages 1 and 2 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 1 to 6.

1. The mood created by the description of the landscape in lines 1 to 14 can BEST be described as
 - A. savage
 - B. fearful
 - C. desolate
 - D. melancholy
2. The context suggests that “topeks of an Inuit settlement” (line 9) are
 - A. tents used for shelter
 - B. frames used to cure hides
 - C. parkas hung on a line to dry
 - D. boats stored at the shoreline
3. In this essay, “puny” (line 12) is related to “immense” (line 13) in the same way that “diminutive” (line 20) is related to
 - A. “steep” (line 17)
 - B. “gigantic” (line 22)
 - C. “slight” (line 26)
 - D. “frail” (line 31)
4. The single-sentence paragraphs describing the old woman and the little girls (lines 53 and 66) have MAINLY the effect of
 - A. conveying their helplessness
 - B. conveying the narrator’s pity
 - C. emphasizing their physical characteristics
 - D. emphasizing the narrator’s shock at these revelations
5. The details in lines 55 to 70 suggest that the old woman and the girls
 - A. are ineffective workers
 - B. have a close working relationship
 - C. are proud of their accomplishments
 - D. have age differences that hinder communication
6. In this scene of the firewood gatherers, the narrator conveys the
 - A. sickness and misery among the Inuit
 - B. superiority of women in the Inuit society
 - C. importance of elders and youths to the Inuit
 - D. interdependence of members of the Inuit society

II. Read “In Columbus, Ohio” on page 3 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 7 to 17.

7. The speaker’s statement “Cautiously, hoping that nobody sees, I stop my hired car outside your house” (lines 1-2) creates a sense of
- A. dread
 - B. panic
 - C. mystery
 - D. sadness
8. The speaker hopes that “nobody sees” (line 1) because he wants to
- A. request forgiveness for not keeping in touch
 - B. avoid attracting attention while he reflects
 - C. erase unpleasant memories that haunt him
 - D. make a surprise entry
9. The line “It’s past eleven” (line 6) reinforces the theme by suggesting that the speaker
- A. gains understanding too late
 - B. will have to act quickly if he is to change
 - C. realizes that he is too proud to admit that he is late
 - D. knows instinctively that he made the right decision long ago
10. The MOST PROBABLE reason that the girl’s parents would be annoyed to find themselves talking of the past (lines 10-12) is that they
- A. resent past decisions
 - B. accept routine impatiently
 - C. remember events differently
 - D. dislike signs of growing old
11. In lines 11 and 12, the speaker reveals his ironic self-awareness in that he
- A. worries about his diminishing poetic abilities
 - B. perceives that the parents are poetic
 - C. is still resented by the parents
 - D. is himself talking of the past

Continued

12. The speaker once “loathed” (line 18) the girl’s parents because he believed the example they set was too
- A. daring
 - B. immoral
 - C. flexible
 - D. restricting
13. Lines 20 to 22 suggest that the speaker remembers his former girlfriend as having been
- A. timid
 - B. obedient
 - C. rebellious
 - D. manipulative
14. The speaker’s impulse to “leap from the car” and “pound on the door” (lines 24-25) is a direct contrast to the image suggested in
- A. “Cautiously, hoping that nobody sees” (line 1)
 - B. “your mother’s floating by / A window” (lines 6-7)
 - C. “For years, I preferred your / House to mine” (lines 16-17)
 - D. “Perhaps we’d spend / An hour drinking brandy then” (lines 27-28)
15. The speaker wants to ask forgiveness (lines 24-26) for
- A. letting the parents down
 - B. blaming the parents unfairly
 - C. ignoring the girl’s feelings
 - D. rejecting the girl’s advances
16. The speaker’s parenthetical thoughts (lines 27-30) show that he imagines that the parents would be
- A. surprised by his arrival
 - B. offended by his strange behavior
 - C. gracious in responding to his apology
 - D. uncomfortable with a reminder of the past
17. The DOMINANT feeling expressed by the speaker is one of
- A. resentment
 - B. confusion
 - C. regret
 - D. fear

III. Read the excerpt from *The Kite* on pages 4 to 6 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 18 to 29.

18. In the character description of Daddy Sherry at the beginning of the excerpt, the phrase “if the sap rising within him does not split the bark” is an example of
- A. simile
 - B. metaphor
 - C. hyperbole
 - D. personification
19. When the doctor says “I see you’re getting up in the world” (line 1), his intent is to be
- A. understanding
 - B. sarcastic
 - C. humorous
 - D. polite
20. The doctor’s modified encouragement of Keith’s somersault — “death-defying triple somersault . . . Double somersault? . . . Single?” (lines 3-4) — allows the audience to see
- A. the doctor’s patience and Keith’s stubbornness
 - B. the doctor’s vulnerability and Keith’s cruelty
 - C. the doctor’s insensitivity and Keith’s tolerance
 - D. the doctor’s compassion and Keith’s indifference
21. The stage direction and the use of italics in Keith’s speech “She’s probably got him dressed for you now. You can go in there and do your examination now (*Pause.*) on *him*” (lines 28-29) suggest that Keith is
- A. unsure of himself
 - B. becoming less angry
 - C. possessive of his mother
 - D. concerned about the doctor’s abilities
22. Keith’s attitude toward Dr. Richardson begins to improve when the doctor
- A. stops asking Keith so many questions
 - B. suggests that Keith should make a gift for Daddy
 - C. makes an admiring comment about Keith’s athletic ability
 - D. tells Keith that he wants to be friends with him and his mother

Continued

23. In the stage direction “*He is glad to be out of it*” (line 48), the pronoun “it” refers to the
- A. doctor’s hold on Keith
 - B. somersault position Keith was in
 - C. trapeze Keith has been swinging on
 - D. impasse between Keith and the doctor
24. When the doctor says “I thought a box of House of Senate cigars would be about my speed” (lines 57-58), he means PRIMARILY that the cigars would be
- A. within his price range
 - B. appropriate for him to give
 - C. medically allowed for Daddy
 - D. enjoyed by the doctor himself
25. A “hay-wire, shaganappi thing” (lines 84-85) would probably be
- A. old and worn out
 - B. rough and hard to handle
 - C. cheap and gaudily decorated
 - D. clumsy and poorly constructed
26. Keith’s statement “Hell of a present” (line 112) would probably be spoken in a tone of voice that is
- A. sarcastic
 - B. excited
 - C. sincere
 - D. angry
27. The MAIN reason that Dr. Richardson urges Keith to make a gift for Daddy is that
- A. Daddy would value Keith’s efforts
 - B. Keith could not buy much with the money he has
 - C. Keith could not get into trouble if he were busy
 - D. Daddy has most of the things that Keith could buy

Continued

28. From his exchange with Keith, Dr. Richardson can BEST be described as being
- A. strict but fair
 - B. awkward and uncertain
 - C. sentimental but sincere
 - D. understanding and respectful
29. The statement that MOST CLEARLY expresses Keith's heightened understanding of personal relationships is
- A. "Like you said, being closer to a person — it's tougher — got to be more careful" (lines 62-63)
 - B. "when you know a person well it shouldn't be so hard to think of a present for him" (lines 71-72)
 - C. "I have a feeling he would get more pleasure out of something you made yourself" (lines 79-80)
 - D. "Anything a kid like me would make — it'd be a hay-wire, shaganappi thing" (lines 84-85)

- IV. Read the excerpt from “Suntans Can Kill You” on pages 7 to 9 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 30 to 38.**
- 30.** According to the article, the MOST SIGNIFICANT aspect of the research results published by the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (lines 50-64) was the
- A. large number of people tested
 - B. 27-year period of the study
 - C. astounding increase in skin cancers
 - D. surprising increase in the number of people sunbathing
- 31.** Believing that a suntan is a “symbol of fitness and vigour” (lines 110-111) is an example of
- A. wishful thinking
 - B. basic common sense
 - C. thoughtful analysis
 - D. justifiable behavior
- 32.** The word “irreparable” in line 117 means
- A. without remedy
 - B. instantly treated
 - C. extremely painful
 - D. easily recognized
- 33.** An example of metaphor is
- A. “dark curtain of pigment” (lines 118-119)
 - B. “yellowed, sagging skin” (line 159)
 - C. “broad-spectrum sunscreens” (line 228)
 - D. “‘Slip, slop, slap’ ” (lines 253-254)
- 34.** The phrase “like a piece of cellophane exposed in a window” (lines 160-165) is used to describe
- A. an excessive loss of vision
 - B. the appearance of ultraviolet rays
 - C. a form of protection against ultraviolet rays
 - D. the damage that the lens in each eye undergoes

Continued

35. According to the article, tanning parlours pose a serious threat to eyes because of
- A. ineffective sunglasses
 - B. poor-quality equipment
 - C. excessive ultraviolet light
 - D. clients' family history of cataracts
36. The medical experts who “mince no words” (lines 178-179) express themselves
- A. bluntly
 - B. politely
 - C. silently
 - D. cautiously
37. The statement that BEST illustrates the main idea of this article is
- A. “There has been a dramatic increase in cases of the three main types of skin cancer” (lines 43-45)
 - B. “ ‘Is there a safe way to tan?’ . . . No’ ” (lines 97-100)
 - C. “A suntan is not a sign of health” (lines 112-113)
 - D. “Although skin cancer is the most common malignancy, it is also the most curable — if caught in time” (lines 261-264)
38. Throughout the article, the writer’s tone creates a sense of
- A. urgency
 - B. naiveté
 - C. sympathy
 - D. hopelessness

V. Read Robin’s letter to her cousin Jackie on pages 10 and 11 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 39 to 45.

- 39.** Robin’s revision to the second sentence of paragraph 1 improves the opening tone of the letter by making it more
- A.** ironic
 - B.** jealous
 - C.** concerned
 - D.** enthusiastic
- 40.** Robin’s revision to the last sentence of paragraph 1 has the effect of
- A.** reducing the familiarity of her tone
 - B.** strengthening her advice to her cousin
 - C.** providing specific support for her opinions
 - D.** correcting her errors of grammatical agreement
- 41.** Robin’s revision to the first sentence of paragraph 2 has the effect of
- A.** increasing redundancy
 - B.** decreasing coherence
 - C.** increasing emphasis
 - D.** decreasing detail
- 42.** Robin has added the details “27” and “thousands” to paragraph 3 in order to achieve
- A.** balance
 - B.** coherence
 - C.** transition
 - D.** specificity
- 43.** In the last sentence of paragraph 4, Robin’s decision to include a short quotation from the article has the effect of
- A.** questioning the validity of the article
 - B.** giving her the appearance of being well read
 - C.** supporting her earlier advice about tanning parlours
 - D.** reducing the ambiguity of her conclusion about tanning parlours

Continued

44. Robin's revision to the first sentence of paragraph 5 results in a meaning that is more
- A. universal in nature
 - B. relevant to her purpose
 - C. valid in its conclusion
 - D. realistic in its interpretation
45. Robin's revision to the last sentence of paragraph 5 makes the sentence more
- A. persuasive
 - B. detailed
 - C. specific
 - D. clear

- VI. Read the excerpt from *About My Father's Business* on pages 12 and 13 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 46 to 55.**
- 46.** The statement “never before had I waved goodbye with so much enthusiasm” (line 6) suggests that the narrator was
- A.** eager to express her affection
 - B.** indulging in a rare pleasurable outing
 - C.** reluctant to show any sadness at the departure
 - D.** celebrating the end of an unpleasant experience
- 47.** The effect of the relatives’ visit on the narrator is BEST summed up in the quotation
- A.** “life had been as restricted as if I had been wearing a harness” (lines 14-15)
 - B.** “Unsuitable playmates . . . had been forbidden the vicinity of the house” (lines 15-16)
 - C.** “I had been . . . threatened into being on my best behaviour” (lines 16-18)
 - D.** “Mother’s glare had been almost enough to make me lose my appetite” (lines 21-22)
- 48.** The mother’s PRIMARY reason for changing the usual family routine during the relatives’ visit is that she
- A.** wanted to prove her flexibility
 - B.** wanted them to enjoy their visit
 - C.** felt flattered that they had come to visit
 - D.** resented being considered socially inferior
- 49.** When the narrator says that she began “discreetly quizzing” Uncle Wallace about his return to Canada (lines 28-29), she means that she
- A.** cautiously gathered information
 - B.** hoped for an invitation to visit
 - C.** began searching suitcases for tickets
 - D.** wanted Aunt Jinny to stay and Uncle Wallace to leave

Continued

50. The narrator suggests that her parents are incompatible with her aunt and uncle because of her parents'
- A. deceitful behavior
 - B. restrictive attitudes
 - C. unimaginative outlook
 - D. inhospitable personalities
51. The phrase "Mother's mortification" (line 51) refers to the mother's
- A. amusement
 - B. fascination
 - C. humiliation
 - D. satisfaction
52. An "unprecedented" hour (line 53) means a time
- A. not planned ahead
 - B. not easily believed
 - C. never to be repeated
 - D. never before experienced
53. The reason for the "head-shaking" (line 59) is that the narrator's parents feel
- A. ashamed of their ignorance of the world
 - B. disapproving of their Canadian relatives
 - C. guilty for not liking people who are relatives
 - D. sorry that they did not correct their relatives' behavior
54. Lines 61 to 63 MOST STRONGLY suggest that
- A. neither the narrator's family nor the relatives enjoyed the visit
 - B. the narrator's parents believe that Canadians are unfriendly
 - C. the narrator's family regrets misunderstanding the relatives
 - D. the narrator welcomes the relatives' departure
55. The focus of this excerpt is MAINLY the subject of
- A. family history
 - B. children's status
 - C. old-world hospitality
 - D. social codes of conduct

VII. Read the excerpt from “The Curlew’s Cry” on pages 14 to 16 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 56 to 65.

- 56.** Mr. Sikirski’s manner of speech in lines 5 to 11 characterizes him as being
- A. formal
 - B. foolish
 - C. stubborn
 - D. desperate
- 57.** The statement “Sheila eyed him dubiously” (line 12) indicates that Sheila is
- A. annoyed by Mr. Sikirski’s comment
 - B. surprised by Mr. Sikirski’s friendliness
 - C. uncertain about Mr. Sikirski’s intentions
 - D. sympathetic about Mr. Sikirski’s predicament
- 58.** In the phrase “something about his stance” (line 28), the word “stance” refers to Mr. Sikirski’s
- A. polite bowing
 - B. nervous habits
 - C. cheerfulness of expression
 - D. manner of presenting himself
- 59.** Sheila changes her mind about declining Mr. Sikirski’s invitation (lines 28-31) because she
- A. is flattered by his attentions
 - B. senses his need for companionship
 - C. is challenged by his aggressiveness
 - D. feels a need to relieve the strain between them
- 60.** Sheila senses that Mr. Sikirski’s apartment has an “unfinished quality about it, as if something was missing” (line 33). This foreshadows Sheila’s learning about Mr. Sikirski’s
- A. retirement from teaching
 - B. having instructed his wife in music
 - C. prolonged separation from his family
 - D. dissatisfaction about having left his homeland

Continued

61. Mr. Sikirski's statement " 'I was never as great as Paderewski . . . but I was a good teacher' " (lines 55-56) characterizes him as being
- A. jealous
 - B. realistic
 - C. self-pitying
 - D. over-confident
62. The details of the photograph are important because they
- A. remind Sheila of her mother
 - B. reveal that the family is old-fashioned
 - C. suggest that the photograph is not recent
 - D. suggest Mr. Sikirski's affection for his family
63. Mr. Sikirski's repeated declaration " 'They will be here soon' " (lines 69 and 84) emphasizes his need to
- A. explain his actions to Sheila
 - B. believe in his long-held dream
 - C. demonstrate his growing optimism
 - D. share memories of the past with Sheila
64. When Sheila says " 'I'm sure they'll be here soon. I'd like to meet them when they arrive' " (line 92), she reveals herself to be
- A. polite and distant
 - B. confused and curious
 - C. honest and neighborly
 - D. sensitive and sympathetic
65. When Mr. Sikirski says " 'Thank you. I knew you would understand' " (lines 94-95), he is expressing his appreciation to Sheila for
- A. accepting his hospitality
 - B. supporting him in his illusion
 - C. helping him to get into his apartment
 - D. not criticizing his modest surroundings

VIII. Read “The Release” on page 17 of your Readings Booklet and answer questions 66 to 70.

- 66.** In the context of the poem, the word “jaded” (line 5) means
- A.** calm
 - B.** alert
 - C.** dulled
 - D.** agitated
- 67.** The imagery in lines 1 to 10 suggests that the man’s work is
- A.** lively
 - B.** tedious
 - C.** strenuous
 - D.** challenging
- 68.** The repetition of the word “boxes” in the first stanza emphasizes images of constraint, while the repetition of the word “music” in the second stanza emphasizes images of
- A.** experience
 - B.** strength
 - C.** freedom
 - D.** wisdom
- 69.** In the second stanza, the words “sweeps” (line 15), “whirls” (line 15), and “flame-winged flight” (line 18) convey the man’s feeling of
- A.** achievement
 - B.** contentment
 - C.** expectation
 - D.** liberation
- 70.** The two stanzas of this poem focus, in turn, on
- A.** the intellectual and the emotional
 - B.** the serious and the questionable
 - C.** the mechanical and the spiritual
 - D.** the ordered and the confused

ENGLISH 33: PART B
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